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Lederer, 1859 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Ecuadoran species of *Aglaopollex* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n., *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825] and *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & V. Pelz

Abstract

The Enarmoniini genus *Aglaopollex* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. and its seven species (*Aglaopollex crinita* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex onepsia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex zanclo* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex cresson* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex storthynx* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex sthenarovalva* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex evides* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) are described as new from Ecuador. Three species of the Enarmoniini genus *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825] (*Ancylis anoteris* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Ancylis brevuncus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Ancylis vehemens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) and six species of the Eucosmini genus *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859 (*Rhopobota cununcusia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota biqueter* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota vermuncus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota longicornia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota rabopsis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota tungurahua* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) are described as new from Ecuador. Notes on *Ancylis* and *Rhopobota* are provided.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Olethreutinae, *Aglaopollex*, *Ancylis*, *Rhopobota*, Ecuador.

Especies ecuatorianas de *Aglaopollex* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n., *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825] y *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se describen como nuevos para Ecuador el género *Aglaopollex* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n., de la tribu Enarmoniini y sus siete especies (*Aglaopollex crinita* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex onepsia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex zanclo* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex cresson* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex storthynx* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex sthenarovalva* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Aglaopollex evides* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.). Se describen como nuevas para Ecuador tres especies del Enarmoniini género *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825], de la tribu Enarmoniini (*Ancylis anoteris* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Ancylis brevuncus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Ancylis vehemens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) y seis especies del género *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859, de la tribu Enarmoniini (*Rhopobota cununcusia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota biqueter* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota vermuncus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota longicornia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota rabopsis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rhopobota tungurahua* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.). Se proporcionan notas sobre *Ancylis* y *Rhopobota*.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Olethreutinae, *Aglaopollex*, *Ancylis*, *Rhopobota*, Ecuador.

Introduction

Two genera of Neotropical Enarmoniini and one Eucosmini genus are treated. Enarmoniini are

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sparse in the Neotropical region as only a few genera (*Aglaopollex* gen. n., *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825], *Paranthozela* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2007) with about 30 species are known. Also their distribution is little known but certainly they are spread from Mexico to Argentina.

Eucosmini are well represented throughout the region and many genera are widely distributed in all the regions. *Rhopobota* was until now insufficiently known in South America. Its redescription is by RAZOWSKI (1989).

Material

The material studied is in the Volker Pelz Collection, Ruppichteröth, Germany; the holotypes eventually will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Note. Numbers included in the descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of its total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:

>	- road from > to
GU	- Genitalia slide
PN	- National Park
Prov.	- Province
sta	- collecting station
N, E, S, W	- compass points

Systematic part

Aglaopollex Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.

Type-species: *Aglaopollex storthynx* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.

Description: Forewing slender with sickle-shaped apex. Venation (Fig. 50): In forewing R4 stalked with R5 to beyond middle, R3 reaching to R4 at median cell; M1-M2 well distanced one from the other and R4-R5, much closer to base of CuA1; CuA2 opposite 1/4 distance between bases of two first radial veins. In hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to about 1/5; M3-CuA1 stalked to 1/4.

Male genitalia: Tegumen tapering and rounded terminally, often with a minute median prominence; pedunculus long, slender with indistinct or completely reduced attachment lobe for muscle 4; uncus absent; socius large, latero-posterior, long hairy; gnathos rudimentary; tuba analis with slender longitudinal sclerite or subscaphium absent; vinculum slender; valva with distinct neck; sacculus with angle often terminating in a tip, followed by a concavity; pollex well developed; cucullus more or less large, with dorsal lobe; basal cavity large with well expressed posterior edge; basal process (processus basalis) slender; aedeagus moderately small with ventro-terminal lobe or thorn; cornuti numerous short spines. Large tuft of long, thread-like scales attached to tegumen.

Female genitalia: Sterigma with variable cup-shaped part often strongly sclerotized; median area of sterigma large, membranous; sclerite of antrum usually weak; ductus bursae moderate; connection of ductus seminalis closer to corpus bursae at 0.7 to 0.8 length of ductus bursae; signa two distinctly sculptured funnels, one often atrophying.

Biology: Moths chiefly collected between 1700 m and 2300 m a.s.l. in upper montane and cloud forest habitats (meso- and submesothermic forest according to ACOSTA-SOLIS, 1968). Only one specimen of *A. crinita* was found at 1100 m a.s.l.

Distribution: The genus comprises seven Ecuadoran species collected in the provinces of Morona-Santiago, Pichincha, Tungurahua and Napo.

Diagnosis: This genus is closely related with the Australian *Aglaogonia* Horak, 2006 as the shape of the male genitalia show (tegumen complex, socii, scent organ, shape of valva, pollex, basal process etc.). It differs from *Aglaogonia* in ventro-terminal projection of aedeagus, thread-like

subscaphium and scobinate funnel like signum hardly resembling that in *Ancylis* which has a large, pointed blade.

Etymology: The name refers to the development of the pollex; Greek: *άγλαος* (aglaos)- splendid. Gender is feminine.

***Aglaopollex crinita* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 1, 2)**

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27-IX / 4-X-2000, leg. Volker Pelz" GU-1077-V.P. Paratypes: 10 ♂♂ (GU-3340-V.P., GU-4155-V. P., GU-4156-V.P.), 3 ♀♀ (GU-1081-V.P.): same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (GU-966-V.P.): same locality as holotype but 5-VII-1999, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♂ (GU-766-V.P.): Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Inapula, CREA-Domono, 1100 m, 27-30-IV-1998, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 11.5-13 mm. Head yellow-brown; labial palpus 2.5, brown, white terminally; thorax yellow-brown with dark brown marks. Ground colour of forewing yellowish cream more or less suffused brownish and ferruginous except for costal half of postbasal interfascia; apical area and costal half of termen rust orange; strigulation brown; costal strigulae white, small, interrupted brown. Markings rust brown with dark brown marks. Cilia pale grey-brown in apical area cream with brown lines. Hindwing brownish, dark brown in posterior half; cilia brownish grey.

Female: Wing span 13 mm. Head and forewing paler than in male; ground colour cream partly mixed yellow and brownish yellow; strigulation brown; ocellus indistinct, grey. Cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs. 21, 22): Median part of valva long, slender, slightly arched; sacculus angle pointed; base of pollex rather slender; cucullus rounded distally; aedeagus short, broad, almost square with very broad ventro-terminal lobe. Vesica with patch of ca. 50 small deciduous spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 41): Anteostial sterigma delicate, rounded proximally; posterior lobes of sterigma subtriangular; sclerite of antrum weak; signa delicate, unequally sized.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *onepsia* but *crinita* has longer, less arched sacculus, sharp prominence of angle of sacculus, and subtriangular lobes of sterigma.

Etymology: The name refers to the long hairs of tegumen; Latin: *crinis*- a hair; *itus*- a suffix: -ous.

***Aglaopollex onepsia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 3, 4)**

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300 m, 0° 0' 41" S 78° 41' 17" W, 25-27-II-2009, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-4755-V.P. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ (GU-4716-V.P.), 1 female (GU-4713-V. P.): same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (GU-3225-V.P.): same locality as holotype but 30-X-2005, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♀ (GU-3630-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0° 0' 37" S 78° 43' 50" W, 20-23-XI-2006, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax dark brown. Labial palpus 2.0, brown, white terminally. Ground colour of forewing yellow-cream in costal half of postbasal interfascia, otherwise suffused brown and rust brown; costal strigulae white; interruptions rust; strigulae in basal and postmedian areas of wing brown; some cream dots posteriorly. Markings rust brown with dark brown parts. Cilia grey, cream towards tornus; lines rust brown. Hindwing blackish brown, cilia slightly paler.

Female: Wing span 16 mm. Ground colour cream, postbasal interfascia larger than in male, otherwise yellow brown suffusions, with brown diffuse spots. Cilia concolorous with suffusions.

Male genitalia (Figs. 23, 24): Neck of valva slender, rather short, arched; sacculus angular; pollex broad basally; cucullus rounded distally; aedeagus slender with small ventro-terminal prominence.

Female genitalia (Fig. 42): Anteostial sterigma short; postostial sterigma with elongate lateral lobes; ductus bursae moderately long; sclerite of antrum indistinct; signa unequally large.

Diagnosis: This species is closely related to *crinita*; *onepsia* with arched ventral concavity of valva, rounded angle of sacculus, and broader base of pollex, and larger signa. Externally this species differs from *crinita* and other congeners in having dark blackish brown hindwing and less variegate dorsum of the forewing.

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Etymology: The name refers to the similarity of the genitalia and relation to *crinita*: Greek: *όνεψια* (onepsia)- a niece.

***Aglaopollex zancion* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 9, 10)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño> Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27-IX / 4-X-2000, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-4959-V.P. Paratypes: 5 females (GU-1080-V.P., GU-4157-V.P., GU-4956-V.P., GU-4957-V.P., GU-4958-V.P.): same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 12.5 mm. Head brownish grey, labial palpus 2.0. Ground colour of forewing white, suffusions grey in dorsal half of wing diffusely strigulated blackish grey; costal strigulae fine, divisions brownish; ocellus weak, grey. Markings: Postbasal fascia seen at costa, grey; median marking grey with brownish yellow suffusions and brown marks. Cilia white. Hindwing grey, paler basally; cilia similar to wing, whitish at apex.

Female: Wing span 13-14 mm. Areas of ground colour limited chiefly to the ocellar area, suffused grey, strigulated brown-grey. Median marking dark brown in costal half paler otherwise. Cilia grey, in dorsal half of wing white. Hindwing darker than in male.

Male genitalia (Figs. 33, 34): Terminal part of tegumen straight; valva long with weak neck and rounded terminal part of cucullus; base of pollex broad, spine moderately long; angle of sacculus slightly projecting; aedeagus slender, terminating in a long, curved ventral process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 45): Sterigma elongate with short anteostial part and large postostial part terminating in rounded lateral lobes and arched median sclerite; medio-proximal sclerite probably represents the cup-shaped sterigma; sclerite of antrum weak; signa unequally sized, large.

Diagnosis: This species is comparable to *onepsia* as shape of the cucullus and aedeagus show but *zancion* has long neck of valva and distinct ventral termination of aedeagus; female differing from *storthynx* by the shape of the sclerite of cup-shaped sterigma and two large signa.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the shape of aedeagus; Greek: *ζανκλον* (zanklon)- a sicle.

Remark: Male holotype rubbed. Therefore markings not clearly visible.

***Aglaopollex cresson* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 5, 6)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0° 0' 37" S 78° 43' 50" W, 16-19-III-2009, leg. Volker Pelz, "; GU-4605-V.P. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ (GU-4606-V.P.), 1 ♀ (GU-4603-V.P.): same data as holotype, 3 ♂♂ (GU-3396-V.P., GU-3628-V.P., GU-3661-V.P.), 6 ♀♀ (GU-4125-V.P., GU-3662-V.P.): same locality as holotype but 20-23-XI-2006 leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♂ (GU-3365-V.P.): same locality as before but 3-5-XI-2005 leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♀: same locality as before but 5-7-XI-2007, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♀ (GU-4123-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, B-Trail, 1950 m, 0° 0' 36" S 78° 41' 23" W, 16-XI-2006, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♂ (GU-3617-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha- Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300 m, 0° 0' 41" S 78° 41' 17" W, 14-16-XI-2006, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 14-15 mm. Head brownish yellow, vertex brownish, labial palpus 2.0, cream; thorax brownish yellow with grey-brown marks. Ground colour of forewing cream in part suffused pale ferruginous, greyish-white along dorsum where diffusely strigulated blackish; postmedian part of costal area, costal half of termen, and postmedian area ferruginous; costal strigulae white, divisions brown. Markings rust brown with dark brown places. Cilia cream with yellow-brown and grey scales. Hindwing dark greyish brown; cilia much paler.

Female: Wing span 15-16.5 mm; paler than male but with much darker costal half of median fascia. Hindwing brown-grey.

Male genitalia (Figs. 25, 26): Neck of valva long, uniformly broad throughout; base of pollex slender, triangular; sacculus with strong angular process; cucullus elongate-triangular; aedeagus slender, with terminal prominence.

Female genitalia (Fig. 43): Sterigma elongate, expanding distally with cup-shaped part extending posterad to form a convex anteostial sterigma.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *storthynx* but *cresson* with much longer dorsal lobe of cucullus and long angular process of sacculus. Female with signa much larger than in *storthynx*.

Etymology: The name refers to the angular process of sacculus; Greek: *κρεισσον* (*kreisson*)-stronger.

***Aglaopollex storthynx* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 7, 8)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0° 0' 37" S 78° 43' 50" W, 16-19-III-2009, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-4604-V.P. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ (GU-3633-V.P., GU-3629-V.P.), 1 ♀: same locality as holotype but 20-23-XI-2006, leg. Volker Pelz, 2 ♀♀ (GU-4161-V.P.): same locality as before but 5-7-XI-2007, leg. Volker Pelz, 2 ♀♀ (GU-4162-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 6 km S Santa Rosa, Las Gralarias, Damuth Choco Research Station, 2270 m, 0° 1' 59" S 78° 42' 33" W, 8-9-XI-2007, leg. Volker Pelz, 3 ♂♂ (GU-4710-V.P., GU-4711-V.P., GU-4712-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300 m, 0° 0' 41" S 78° 41' 17" W, 25-27-II-2009, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♀ (GU-3347-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, F-Trail, 2258 m, 0° 0' 54" S 78° 41' 04" W, 1-XI-2005, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 14-15 mm. Head brown; labial palpus brown, white terminally; thorax black-brown, white latero-medially. Ground colour of forewing snow white; dorsum suffused blackish grey; ocellar area grey; subapical and median areas yellow rust; costal strigulae white, interruptions brown. Markings blackish brown. Cilia grey, in dorsal half whitish. Hindwing grey, paler basally; cilia similar.

Female: Paler than male; suffusions weaker; markings rust brown with brown marks.

Male genitalia (Figs. 27, 28): Neck of valva postmedian, rounded; dorsal lobe of cucullus short; pollex base large, spine fairly long; sacculus with sharp angular process followed by a broadening of the valva; aedeagus rather short, distinctly expanding ventro-terminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44): Sterigma broad, rounded, with anteostial part trapezoid; sclerite of antrum present; signa: one large and one extremely small.

Diagnosis: Related to *cresson* but easily distinguished by short dorsal lobe of cucullus, stout aedeagus, and very small second signum.

Etymology: The specific epithet is based on the shape of sacculus; Greek: *στορτηννξ* (*storthynx*)-a spike.

***Aglaopollex sthenarovalva* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 11, 12)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago - Prov., Macas, Proaño Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27-IX-4-X-2000, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-4158-V.P. Paratypes: 5 ♀♀ (GU-1078-V.P., GU-1079-V.P., GU-4159-V.P., GU-4960-V.P.): same data as holotype.

Further material examined (not included in paratypes): 1 ♂ (GU-4853-V.P.), 1 ♀ (GU-4160-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo-Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0° 38' 56" S 77° 47' 34" W, 25-X-2002, sta 37, leg. Gielis & Pelz, 1 ♂ (GU-2046-V.P.), 1 ♀: same locality as before but 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz, 1 ♀ (GU-4088-V.P.): same locality as before but 27-X-2002, sta 39, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

Description: Wing span 13 - 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream; labial palpus 2, paler. Ground colour of forewing whitish cream; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brownish cream; suffusions weak, greyish, grey along dorsum where brownish grey strigulation present; remaining strigulation similar in colour, sparse except for basal area of wing. Markings brownish grey with yellowish median admixture, represented by costal half of median fascia. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream brown; cilia slightly paler.

Variation: Female with suffusions of forewing pale brownish cream; median fascia browner; dorsal strigulae paler than in male.

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Male genitalia (Figs. 29, 30): Neck of valva fairly broad; dorsal lobe of cucullus short; base of pollex short; sacculus with distinct, sharp terminal process followed by sharp projection of valva; aedeagus with two stout terminal processes, dorsal and ventral.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47): Anteostial sterigma broad, rounded distally; postostial sterigma forming a rather subsquare frame around membranous area, with small postero-lateral prominences; antrum sclerite small; one signum moderate, the other fine.

Diagnosis: Related to *storthrynx* as the shape of the valva complex shows but in *sthenarovalva* aedeagus with two peculiar posterior processes and neck of valva with a sharp proximal lobe.

Etymology: The name refers to the valva; Greek: *σθενας* (sthenaros)- strong.

Remarks: The specimens (Figs. 13, 14) from Napo Province exhibit some slight differences to the type series of this species especially in shape of the cucullus the caudal edge of which is almost straight, deeper, ventral incision of the valva (Figs. 31, 32), and weaker sterigma and signum (Fig. 48). The colouration is darker, more brown ferruginous especially the median fascia. Hence, we do not include these specimens in the paratypes of this species.

***Aglaopollex evides* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 15)**

Holotype ♀: "Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1° 24' 11" S 78° 17' 22" W, 16-18-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-2745-V.P.

Description: Wing span 14mm; Head and thorax blackish brown; labial palpus 1.5, brown. Forewing slender with long apex. Ground colour cream preserved between brown-black strigulae and grey suffusions; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brown. Markings blackish brown, in median and apical area tinged rust; basal blotch indistinct, median fascia darkest in costal third of wing. Cilia cream with grey parts. Hindwing dark grey-brown, cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 46): Antrum sclerite large, tapering proximally; lateral parts of sterigma slender, bent, posterior sclerite long; signa fairly broad, differing in size.

Diagnosis: Externally this species is similar to *A. zanclo* but *evides* with ground colour cream, not white and with much darker hindwing. In genitalia *evides* is clearly distinguished from all congeners by the very large antrum sclerite and the broad signa.

Etymology: The name refers to the pattern of the facies; Greek: *εβειδης* (eueides)- well formed.

Ancylis Hübner, [1825]

Ancylis, originally described from the Palearctic region is widely distributed in the Oriental and Australian regions and in the New World. Whilst in the Nearctics the genus is abundant in species the data from the Neotropics are sparse. POWELL *et al.* (1995) catalogued only five species, three of which are Caribbean in distribution and one is described from Argentina. A few further species awaiting a description are from Mexico, Costa Rica and Caribbean islands. Recently one species was described from Ecuador (*Ancylis ecuadorica* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008). The present records from Ecuador speak of a wide distribution of *Ancylis* in the continent. The described species differ in the male genitalia from other known congeners but the genus is distinctly differentiated morphologically (cf. RAZOWSKI 2003, HORAK 2006).

***Ancylis anoterus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 17, 18)**

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0° 0' 37" S 78° 43' 50" W, 3-5-XI-2005, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-3224-V.P. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ (GU-3632-V.P., GU-3631-V.P., GU-4124-V.P.), 2 ♀♀: same locality as holotype but 20-23-XI-2006, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♀ (GU-4163-V.P.): same locality as before but 5-7-XI-2007, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♂ (GU-3986-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 6 km S Santa Rosa, Las Gralarias, Damuth Choco Research Station, 2270 m, 0° 1' 59" S 78° 42' 33" W, 8-9-XI-2007, leg. Volker Pelz, 1 ♀ (GU-2642-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha-

ECUADORAN SPECIES OF *AGLAOPOLLEX* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, GEN. N., *ANCYLIS* HÜBNER, [1825] AND *RHOPOBOTA* LEDERER, 1859

Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700 m, 0° 1' 35" S 78° 45' 34" W, 8-11-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 15.5-17 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus long (3), yellowish cream, white terminally; thorax pale brownish cream with browner marks. Ground colour of forewing cream; suffusions pale brownish cream, in dorso-basal area with some browner strigulae; costal strigulae fine, divisions brownish. Markings ill-defined: Brownish remnants of median fascia and two median darker streaks. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing grey cream with yellow admixture especially on periphery; cilia paler.

Female: Wing span 16 -17 mm. Similar to male but forewing markings darker with brown spots and strigulae.

Male genitalia (Figs. 39, 40): Pedunculi long; uncus fairly long, bifid from beyond middle; socius large, rounded terminally; valva fairly large with broad processus basalis; strong ventral lobe at end of sacculus; cucullus long, slightly broadening terminally; aedeagus moderately large; cornuti with numerous short spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 49): Sterigma consisting of small cup-shaped part and large latero-posterior arms; sclerite of antrum distinct; signa two unequally large blades.

Diagnosis: Facies comparable to other Neotropical congeners, male genitalia as in *A. plumbata* Clarke, 1951 from Argentina but in *anoteros* process of the end of sacculus unusually broad, stout; female distinct by shape of the sterigma which is not known in the described species.

Etymology: The name refers to the size of the uncus; Greek: *ánōteros* (anoteros)- higher.

Remark: The female from Sachatamia (GU-2642-V.P.) shows some variation in genitalia differing in the proportion of the signa; in this specimen the larger signum is much longer.

Ancylis brevuncus Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 19, 20)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño> Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27-IX / 4-X-2000, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-1099-V.P. Paratype: 1 ♂ (GU-3643-V.P.): same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head cream tinged grey, labial palpus long (3), whiter. Ground colour whitish; suffusions olive grey marked with darker, more grey strigulae; costal strigulae whitish, fine; divisions brownish grey. Markings reduced to costal part of median fascia, brownish grey with blackish grey marks. Cilia concolorous with suffusions, in part darker. Hindwing cream brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs. 37, 38): Uncus short, rather broad basally; socius broad, rounded; cucullus shorter than in *anoteros*; lobe of sacculus distinct.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: This species is very close to *anoteros* but has much shorter uncus and socius.

Etymology: The name refers to size of the uncus; Latin: *brevis*- short.

Ancylis vehemens Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 16)

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Pichincha-Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700 m, 0° 1' 35" S 78° 45' 34" W, 8-11-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-2628-V.P.

Description: Wing span 13.5 mm. Head and thorax cream; labial palpus short (2.2). Ground colour of forewing creamish white; suffusions pale olive grey; costal strigulae whitish; divisions brownish olive; markings rudimentary, brown, in form of incomplete basal suffusion and submedian suffusion of median fascia. Cilia (worn) concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing pale brownish cream; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 35,36): Attachment sclerite of muscle 4 of pedunculus short, subtriangular; uncus with broad bifid parts; socius broad, lateral; valva slender with short processus basalis and long basal cavity; sacculus slightly convex with strong terminal lobe armed with group of spines; end of cucullus broadening; aedeagus fairly large, simple.

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Female not known.

Diagnosis: This species is distinct by presence of the ventral lobe of distal part of sacculus (part of ventral incision of valva?) as in some Olethreutini or in the Old World *Thysanocrepis* e. g. *T. crossota* (Meyrick, 1911).

Etymology: The name refers to the structure of the sacculus; Latin: *vehemens*- strong.

Rhopobota Lederer, 1859

This genus is widely distributed, as it is known from the Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic, Neotropic and even Australian (1 species) regions (cf. RAZOWSKI 1999 and RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2010). In the Neotropics *Rhopobota* was first discovered in the Dominican Republic (4 species) and recently in Cuba and Brazil (9 species, RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2010). One species (*Rhopobota tentaculana*) was described from southern Ecuador by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008. The present discovery of a further six *Rhopobota* species in the western part of the continent allows us to conclude that it is widely distributed throughout the New World.

***Rhopobota cununcusia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 59)**

Holotype ♂: "Ecuador, Loja-Prov., 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4° 6' 58" S 79° 10' 19" W, 8-X-2002, sta 21, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-3930-V.P. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ (GU-1719-V.P.): same locality as holotype but 7-X-2002, sta 20, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head white; labial palpus 2, white terminally; thorax blackish brown. Forewing rather slender with termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour white with some grey strigulae in submedian area. Markings blackish with paler and darker places forming a large basal blotch and costal part of median fascia; remaining part of this fascia grey, diffuse, marked with black spot in median area of wing; similar subapical marking present; apex rust. Cilia white, in costal half probably brownish (damaged). Hindwing cream with greyish posterior admixture; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 61): Distal part of tegumen concave medially; arm of uncus broad, wedge-shaped, pointed; socius strongly sclerotized, broadening and thorny terminally; valva elongate with weakly expressed neck and elongate, rather short cucullus; sacculus simple, indistinctly angular; aedeagus very short.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: Of the Neotropical species this is closest to *R. larocana* Razowski & Becker, 2010 from Parana, Brazil especially as concerns the valva; *cununcusia* differs from all remaining species in having short, wedge-shaped arm of uncus and weak ventral incision of the valva.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the shape of the arm of uncus; Latin: *cuneus*- a wedge.

***Rhopobota biqueter* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 57, 58)**

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0° 38' 56" S 77° 47' 34" W, 23-26-VI-2003, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-4118-V.P. Paratypes: 8 ♂♂ (GU-1890-V.P., GU-1896-V.P., GU-4117-V.P., GU-4870-V.P.), 12 ♀♀ (GU-4104-V.P., GU-4105-V.P., GU-4106-V.P., GU-4912-V.P.): same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 11-12 mm in males, in females 12-13 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus 1.5 brownish cream last segment white; thorax brownish. Forewing moderately slender with termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour white suffused and sprinkled with brownish grey; costal strigulae fine, divisions grey-brown. Markings grey-brown with darker spots: basal blotch large, convex; median fascia interrupted submedially, marked with elongate median spot; similar marks in middle of subterminal fascia; apex brown. Cilia pale brownish, in dorsal half white. Hindwing brownish cream with indistinct brownish strigulae; cilia paler.

Female: Differs from the male in having whiter, less strigulated ground colour of forewing, paler markings, and median fascia interrupted subcostally.

Rhopobota vermuncus Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 53-55)

Etymology: The name refers to shape of the arm of the uncus; Latin: *vermis*- a worm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 66): Processes of uncus long, slender, broadening and curved terminally; socius fairly large, rather slender; valva broad proximally with neck long, weakly tapering towards cucullus; ventral lobe of the latter indistinct, dorsal lobe moderately elongate, rounded apically; sacculus terminating in a subsquare lobe; aedeagus short, broad.

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Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *R. cornifera* Razowski & Becker, 2010 from the Federal District and *R. lacteicaput* Razowski & Becker, 2010, both from Santa Catarina, Brazil but *longicornia* with much longer processes of uncus and short cucullus.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the size of the arms of the uncus; Latin: *longus*- long; *cornu*- a horn.

***Rhopobota rabopsis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 60)**

Holotype ♀: "Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1° 24' 11" S 78° 17' 22" W, 16-18-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-2769-V.P. Paratype: 1 ♀ (GU-2768-V.P.): same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 11 mm. Head brownish grey, thorax darker; labial palpus 1.7, brownish grey, white terminally. Forewing rather broad with termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour white preserved in postbasal part of wing and as some small surfaces postmedially, suffused grey otherwise; dorsum dark; costal strigulae weak, white; divisions brownish grey; ocellar area with whitish and leaden grey parts. Markings dark brownish grey with some marks tinged purple; median fascia weak, interrupted submedially, with black median spot; subterminal fascia tinged purple brown; apex brown. Cilia concolorous with suffusions, white-grey at tornus. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia similar.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 69): Subgenital sternite broad, embracing sterigma except its posterior part; sterigma transversely oval, somewhat extending posteriorly; sclerite of antrum short, broad; ductus bursae short; sclerite of posterior part of corpus bursae short, slightly concave medially, with extending latero-posterior parts; cornuti almost equally large.

Diagnosis: This species is distinct by grey colouration of the suffusions and markings of forewing but the shape of wing and black postmedian spot are similar to those of *biqueter*. Judging from the genitalia closest to *R. unidens* Razowski, 1999 from the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the forewing markings; Latin: *rabo* (from *ravus*)- dark, grey; Greek: *ὄψις* (opsis)- appearance.

***Rhopobota tungurahua* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 51, 52)**

Holotype ♀: "Ecuador, Tungurahua-Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1° 24' 11" S 78° 17' 22" W, 16-18-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-2750-V.P. Paratype: 1 ♀ (GU-2749-V.P.): same data as holotype.

Description: Wing span 15-15.5 mm. Head brownish grey, thorax darker; labial palpus 1.7, brownish grey, white terminally. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour white; strigulation and suffusions grey; costal strigulae white, divisions brown. Markings brownish grey with brown and blackish brown spots; basal blotch interrupted subcostally, median fascia paler than the latter, also atrophying subcostally; black spot just beyond middle of median fascia; apex concolorous with the latter. Hindwing brown-grey; cilia paler.

Variation: Paratype much paler than holotype with greyer markings.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Figs. 67, 68): Subgenital plate large, well sclerotized, tapering posteriorly, with pair of distal wing-shaped projections, completely embracing and fusing with sterigma; pair of lateral folds laterally to ostium area; sclerite of antrum strong, with small posterior prominences; ductus bursae very short; sclerite of posterior part of corpus bursae with long projections, anterior reaching mid-length of corpus, posterior three times shorter.

Diagnosis: The facies of this species is very similar to *vermuncus* but in *tungurahua* basal blotch interrupted subcostally and hindwing much darker. The female genitalia resemble *R. larocana*

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Razowski & Becker, 2010 from Parana, Brazil but the latter with shorter sclerites of the antrum and sterigma.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the province of the type locality.

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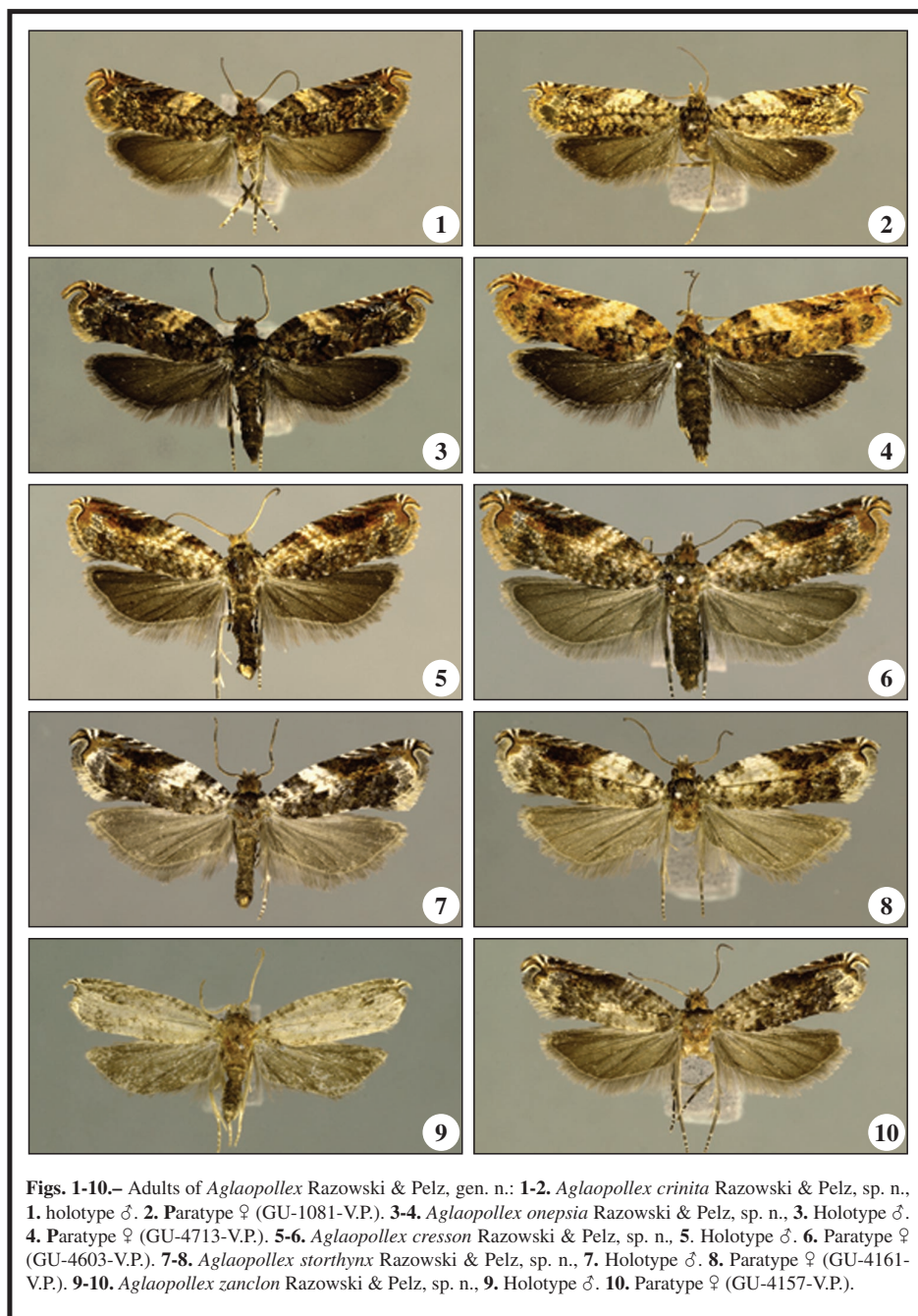
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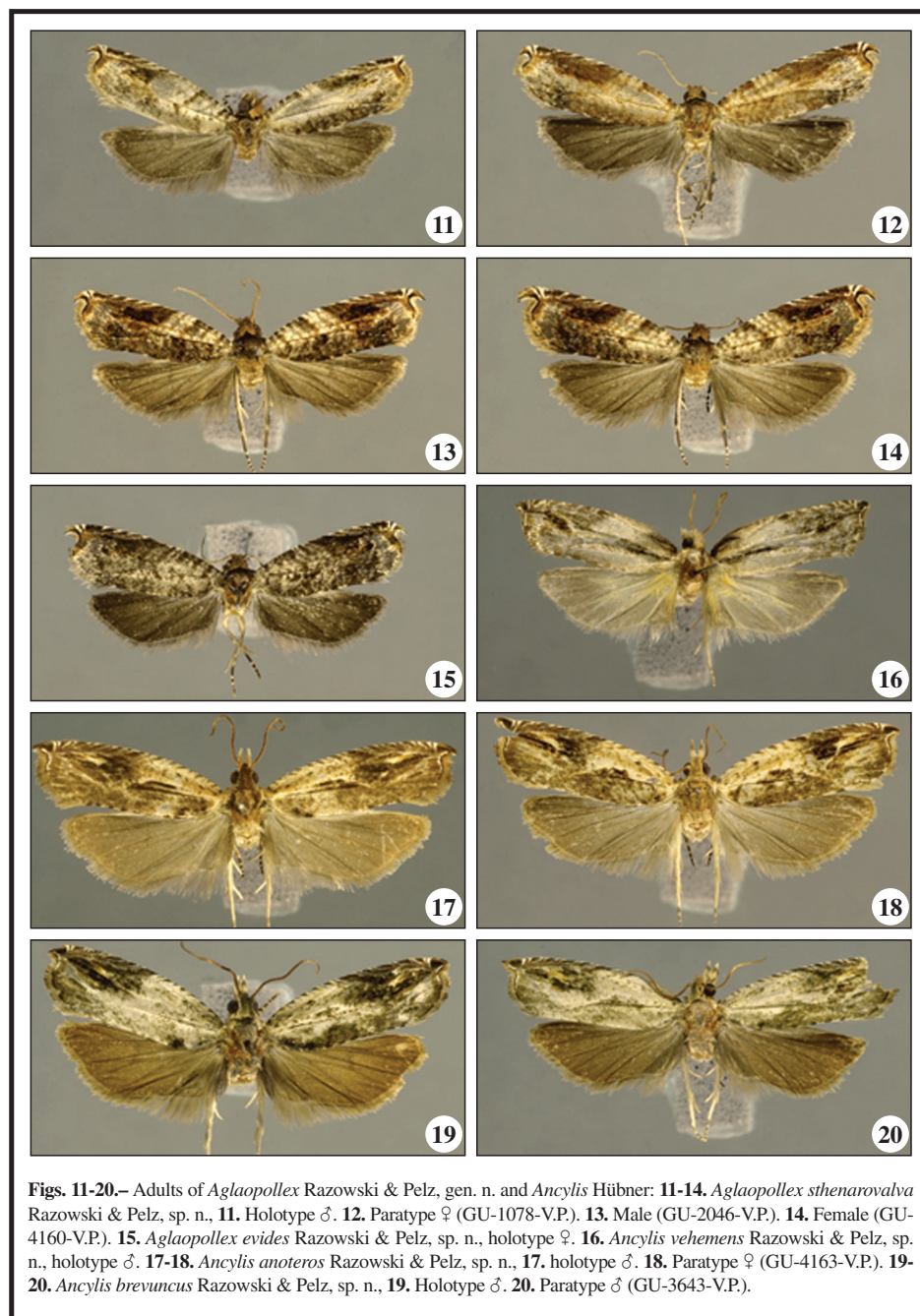
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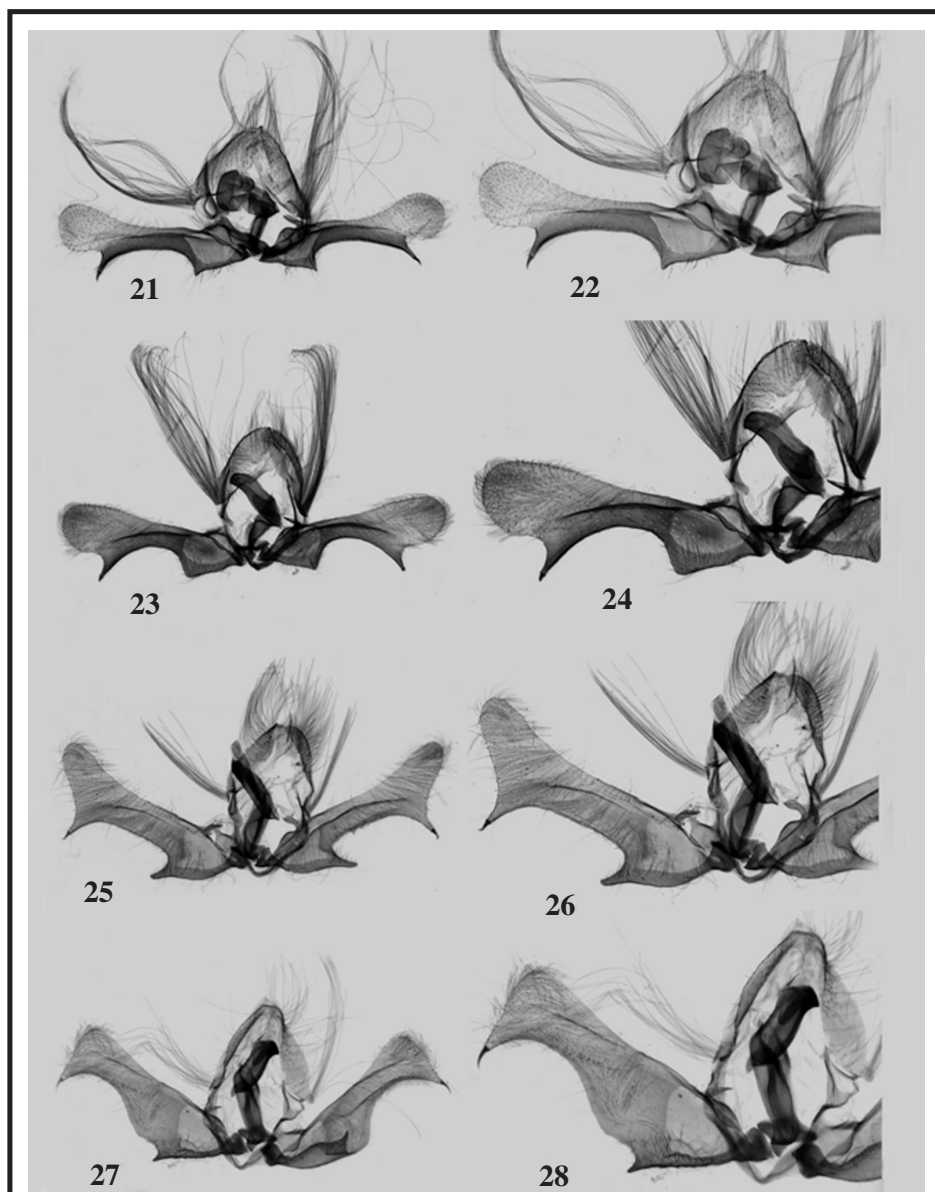
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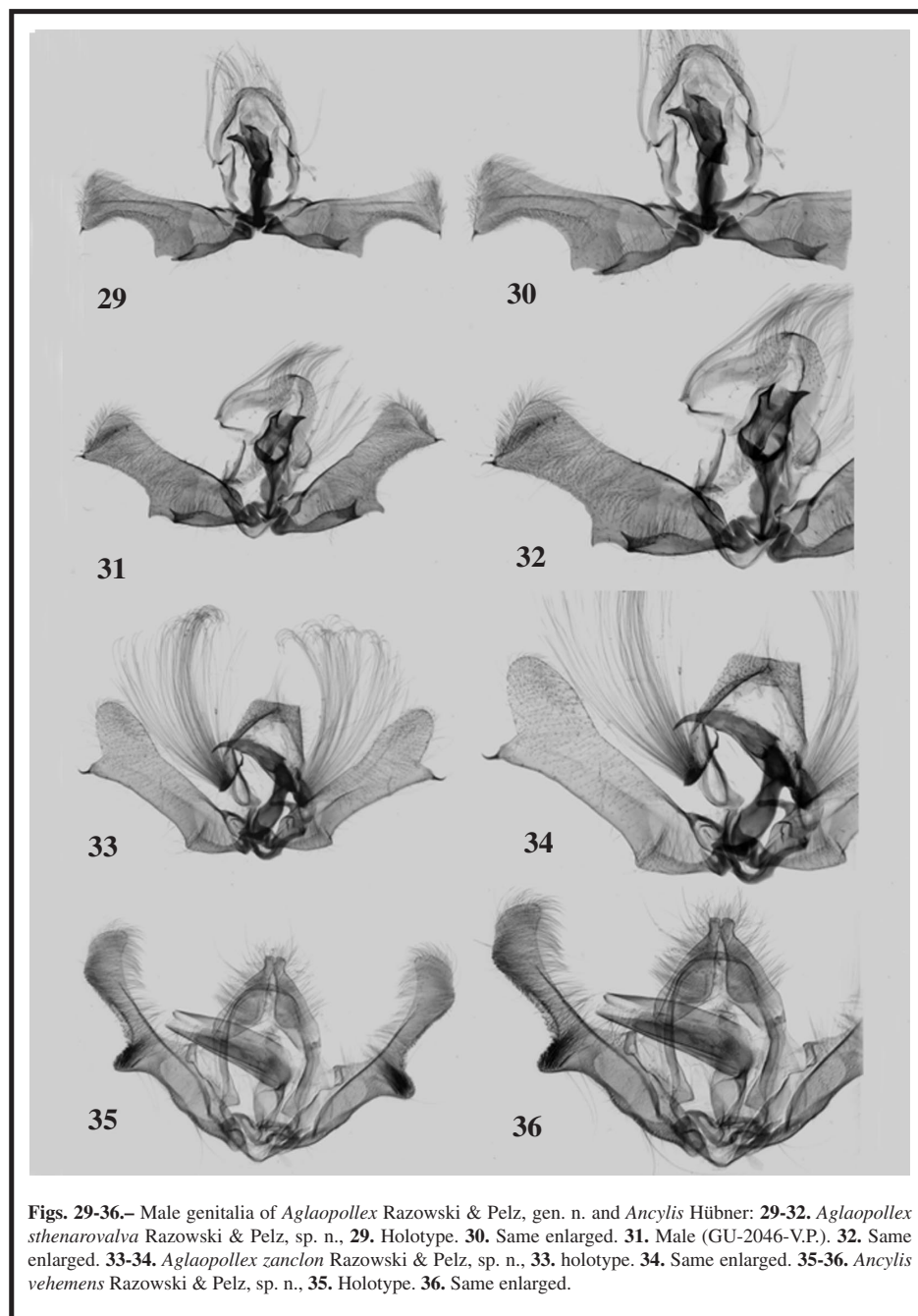


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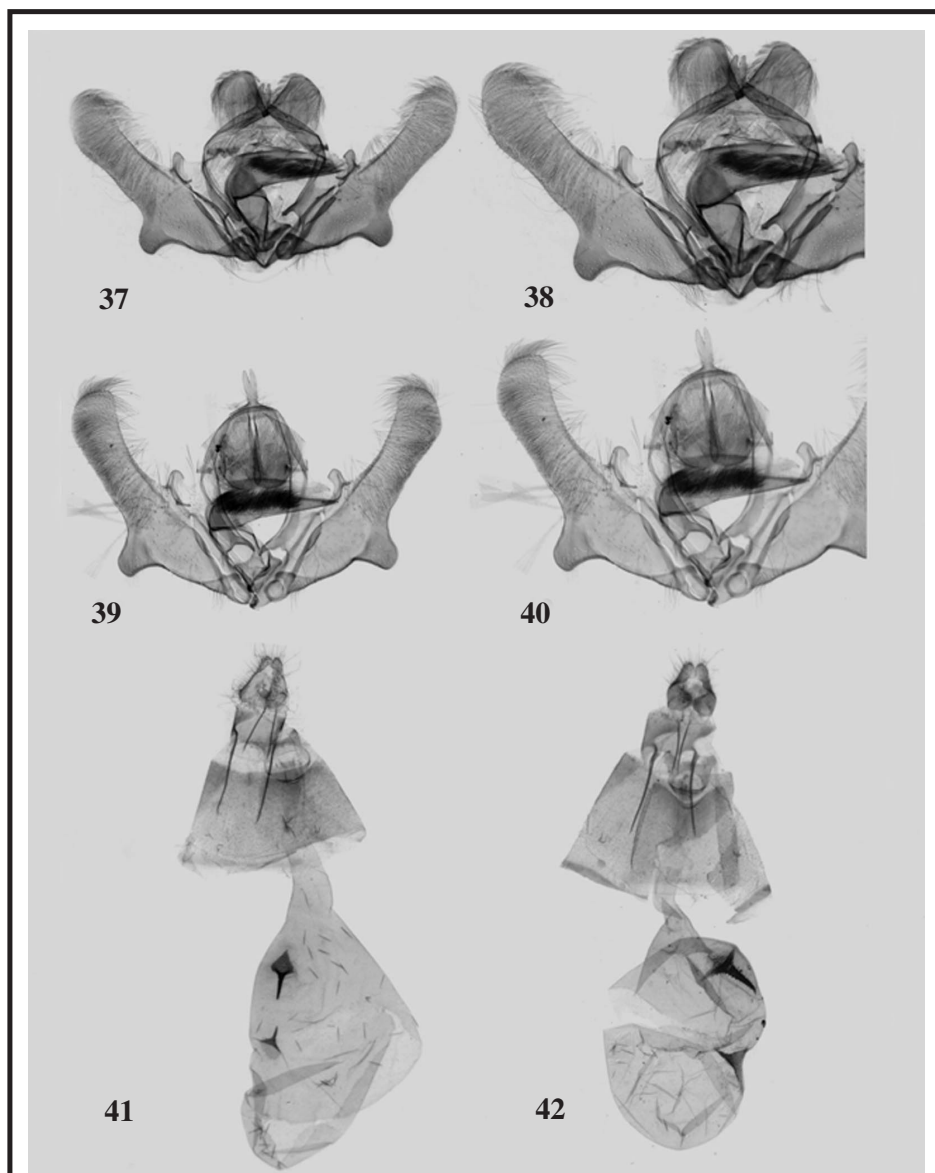


Figs. 21-28.— Male genitalia of *Aglaopollex* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.: **21-22.** *Aglaopollex crinita* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **21.** Holotype. **22.** Same enlarged. **23-24.** *Aglaopollex onepsia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **23.** Paratype (GU-4716-V.P.). **24.** Same enlarged. **25-26.** *Aglaopollex cresson* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **25.** Holotype. **26.** Same enlarged. **27-28.** *Aglaopollex storthynx* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **27.** Holotype. **28.** Same enlarged.

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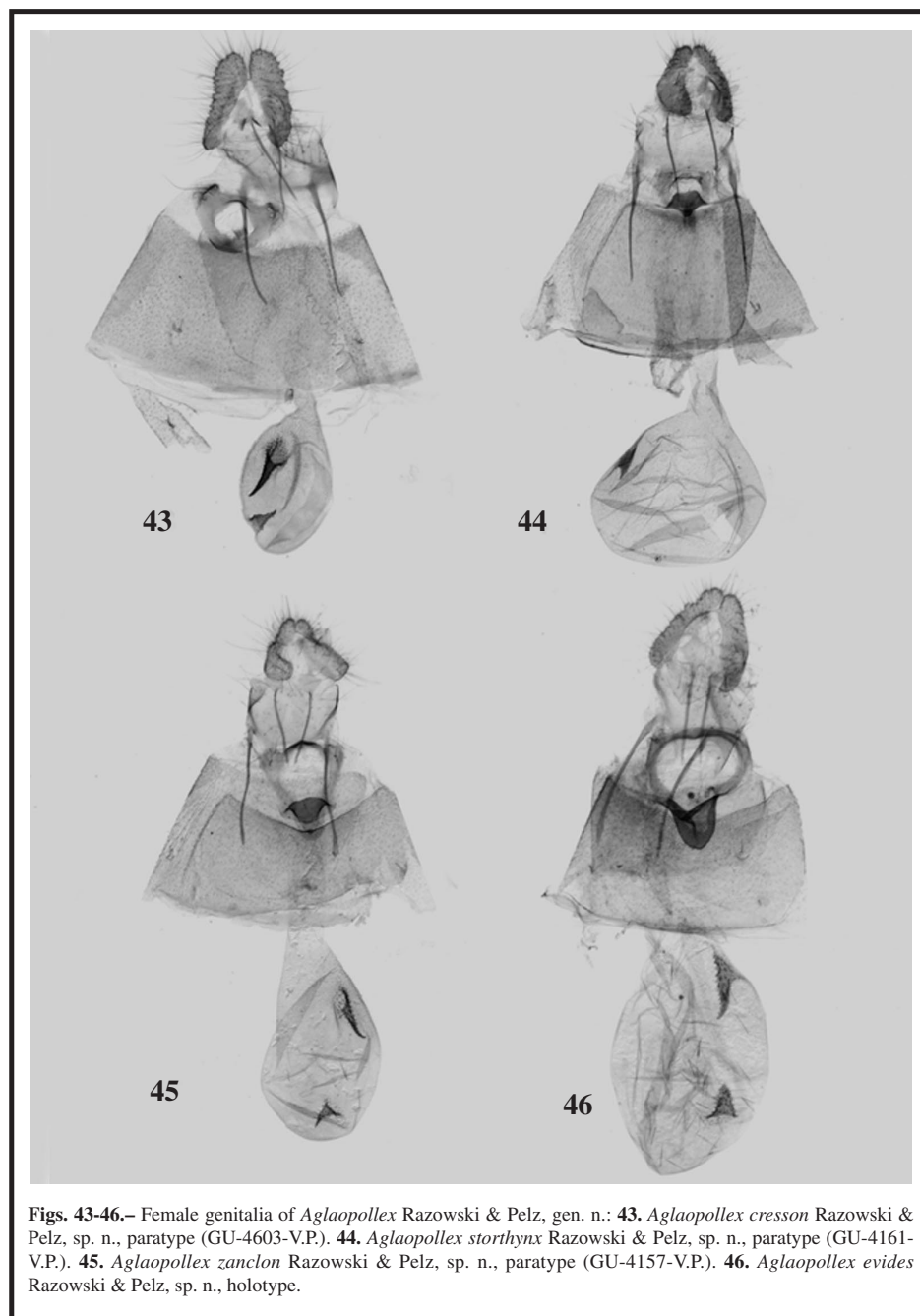


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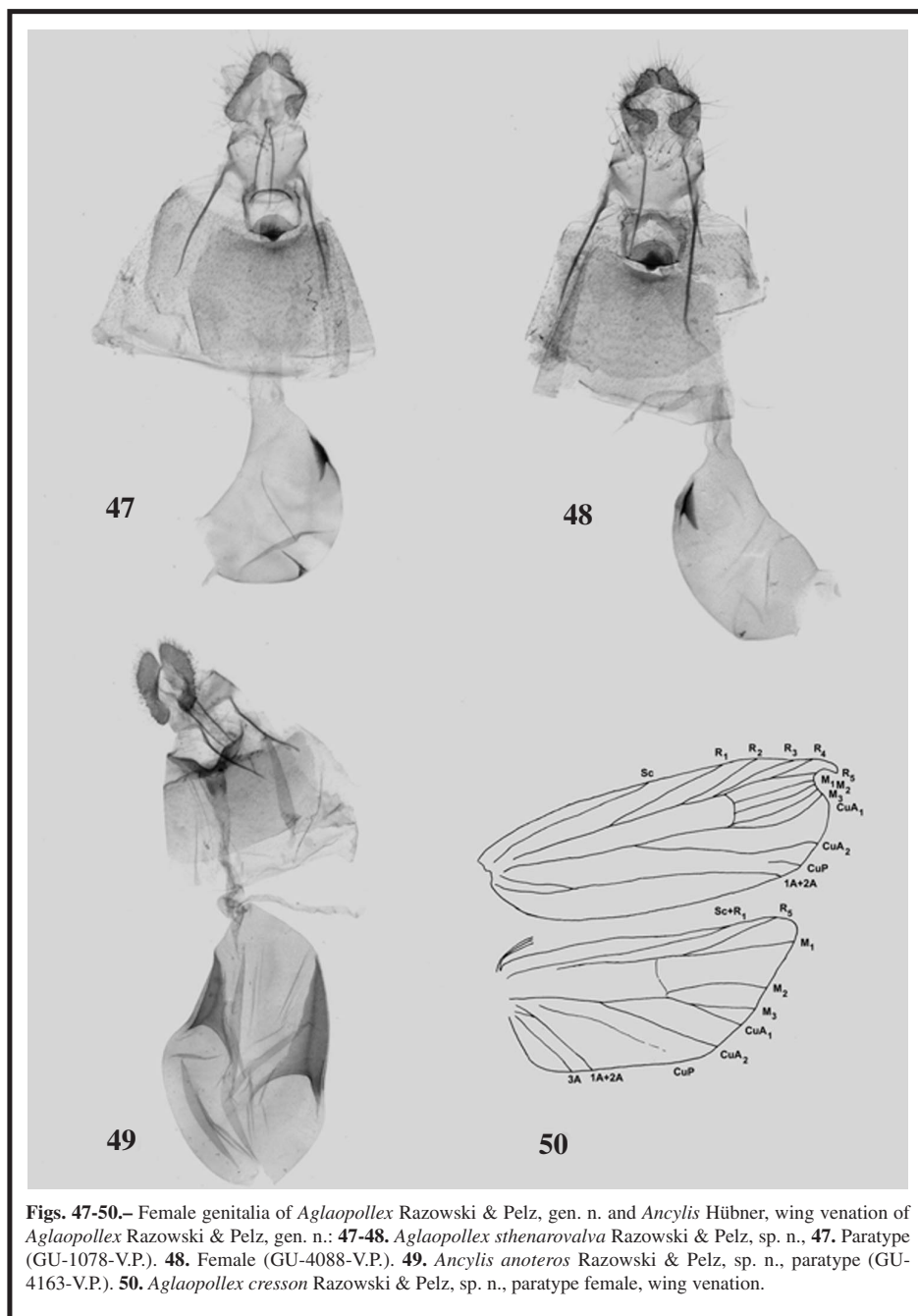


Figs. 37-42.— Male genitalia of *Ancylis* Hübner and female genitalia of *Aglaopollex* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.: 37-38. *Ancylis brevuncus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., 37. Holotype. 38. Same enlarged. 39-40. *Ancylis anoterus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., 39. Holotype. 40. Same enlarged. 41. *Aglaopollex crinita* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female (GU-1081-V.P.). 42. *Aglaopollex onepsia* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female (GU-4713-V.P.).

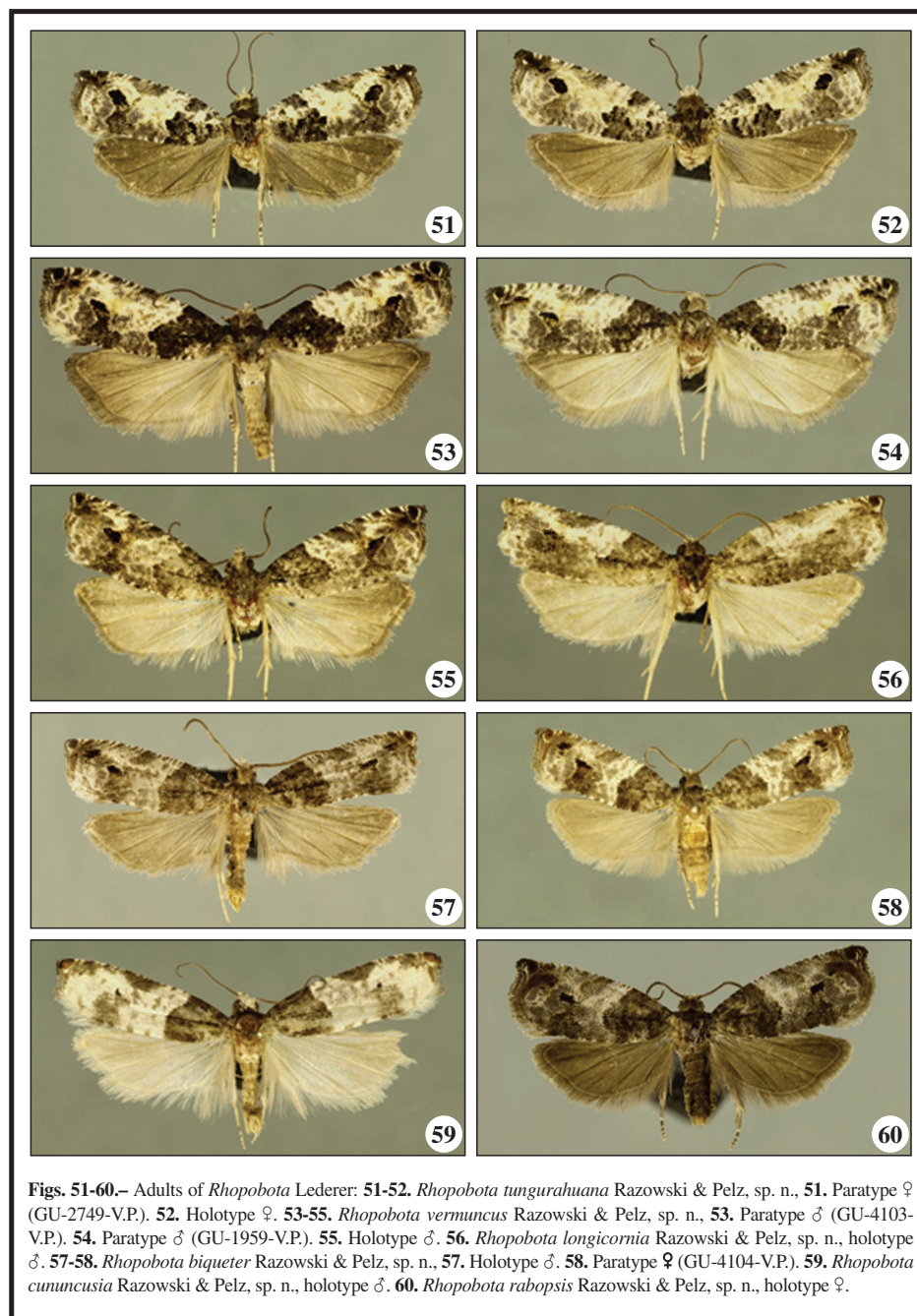
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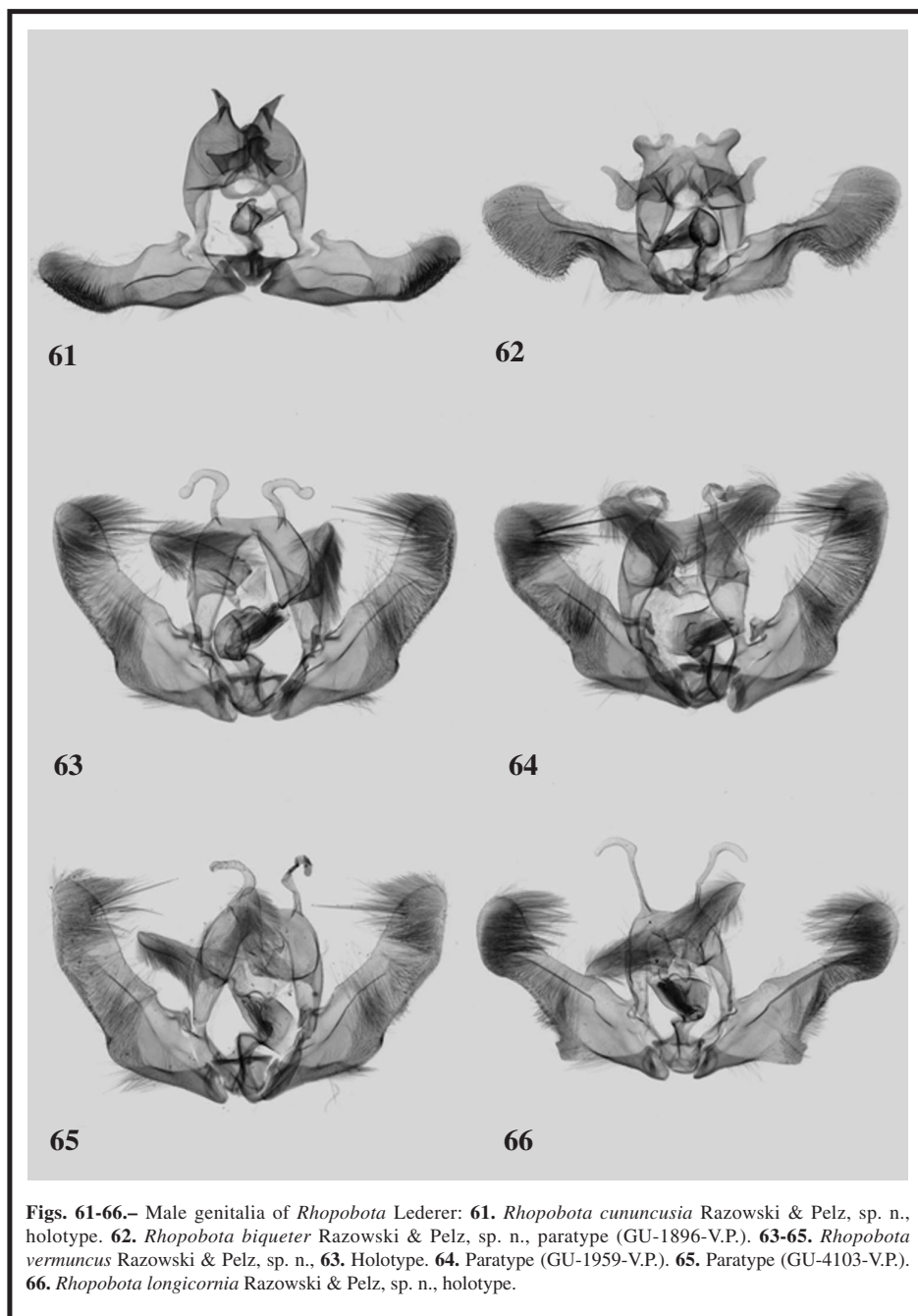
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